

### Phase 2 to Phase 3 Transition Event



## Agenda



- Welcome and Introduction
- Phase 2 Summary
- CONOPS Overview
- Transitioning to Phase 3
- Closing Remarks







# Opening Remarks Shawn Talmadge, State Coordinator



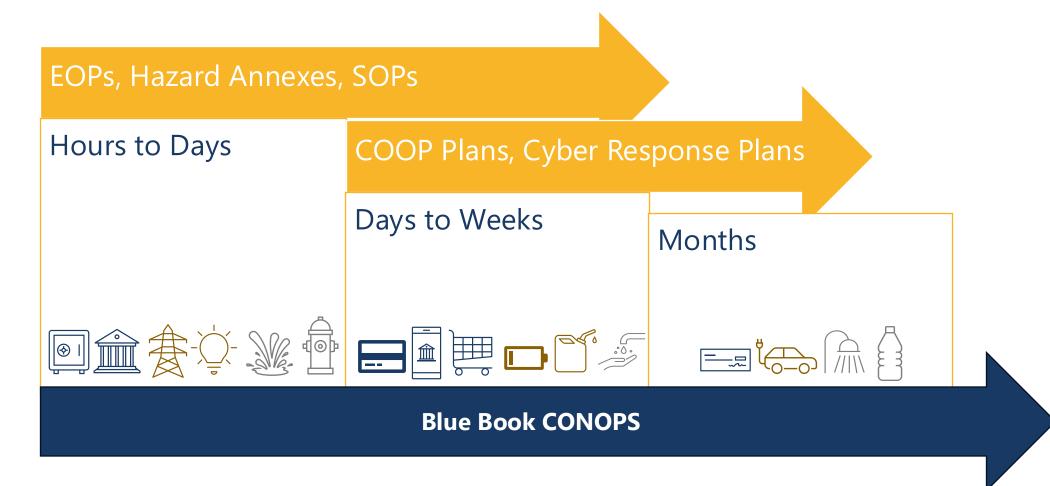


# Opening Remarks Tom Berry, Director of Planning



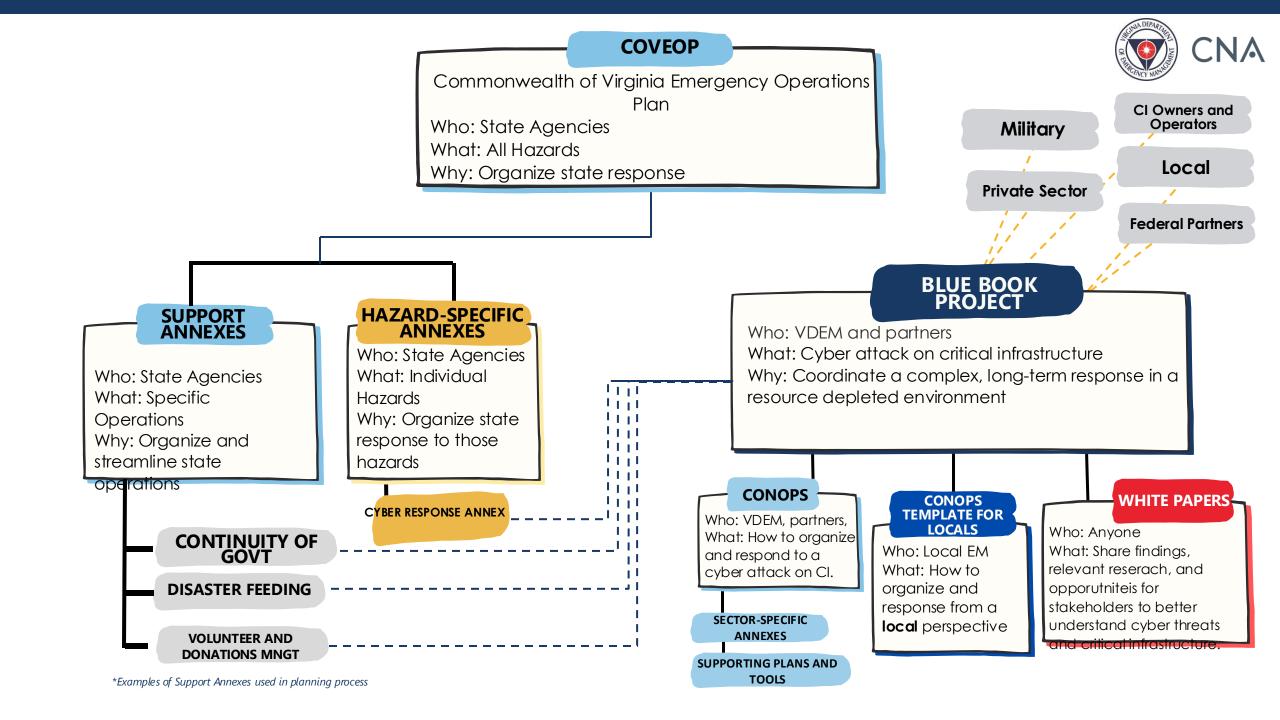
## How the Blue Book Project is Different













## Phase 2 Summary



## BLUE BOOK PROJECT STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN NUMBERS

Stakeholder Identification
239
partners identified

74 federal

93 state 19 local

44 private sector

9 other

80 attendees

435

Total stakeholders engaged since May 2024

Intelligence and Analysis

15

Consequence Management

53

Community Vulnerabilities

23

Working Group Meeting#1 Participation

179

Critical
Infrastructure and
Private Sector
50

Military Requirements 38 Critical Infrastructure and Private Sector

61

Military Requirements

27

Working Group Meeting #2 Participation

176

Intelligence and Analysis

20

Consequence Management

47

Community
Vulnerabilities

21

## Phase 2 Working groups

Critical Infrastructure Military Requirements and Support

Community Vulnerabilities



Vulnerabilities to target sectors

Impacts, consequences, and resource needs

Actions to address consequences and provide resources

Intelligence and Analysis

Blue Book Project









#### Terms



**Target Sectors:** The critical infrastructure sectors that the Blue Book Project is focusing planning efforts around.

**Impacts:** The significant or major effects of a targeted attack.

- All internet providers are down in a region.
- Running water is not potable in eight counties.

**Consequences:** The situations/challenges resulting from an impact.

- Hospitals cannot use electronic medical records, order pharmaceuticals, send/receive images, etc.
- Schools need an alternate water supply for students.

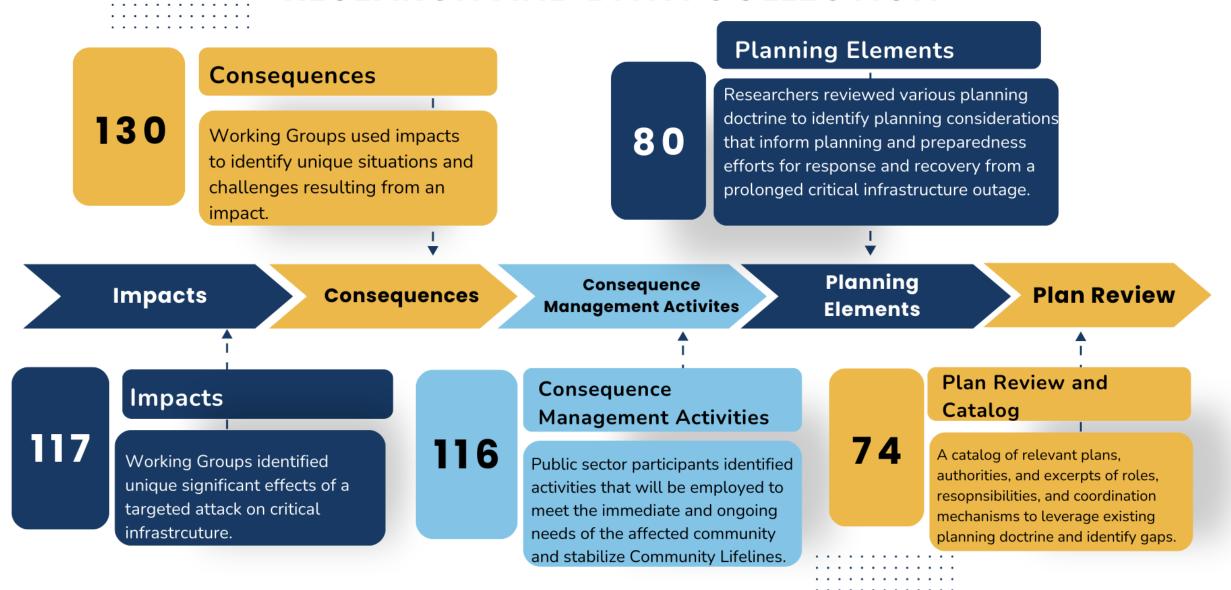
**Consequence Management Activities:** Public sector activities employed to meet the immediate and ongoing needs of the affected community and stabilize the affected Community Lifelines.

- Deploy Starlink for essential operations and support hospitals in developing internet operations prioritization.
- Deploy tankers and bottled water to school.





## BLUE BOOK PROJECT RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION







## Working Group Feedback:

Consequences and Consequence Management Activities









- Strain on emergency services due to increased call volume.
- Security concerns due to increased civil unrest and public distrust.



- Increased fatality management requirements due to energy loss during extreme heat or cold.
- Increased stress on the healthcare system due to prolonged outages of critical services.
- Disruption to public's ability to access critical service due to impacted medical facility operations.
- People with specialized health and medical dependencies are at imminent risk due to service disruptions to accessibility of essential and life-sustaining medical equipment.





**Consequences** are the situation or challenges resulting from the impacts.



## Consequences – Examples by Lifeline





- Shortages in supply chains lead to increased competition for food in the community.
- Responding organizations experience severe shortages of the resources and equipment they require to activate PODs.



- Confusion and distrust amongst the public due to weaponized MDM campaigns.
- More difficult operational environment for communicating with vulnerable populations.
- Loss of standard communications methods with the public due to prolonged outages.
- Loss of standard emergency response communications methods leads to longer emergency response times.



- Schools and businesses without power have difficulty staying open.
- Disruption of fuel supply chains limits essential firefighting, EMS, and military operations.
- Generators become a scarce resource and must be prioritized.





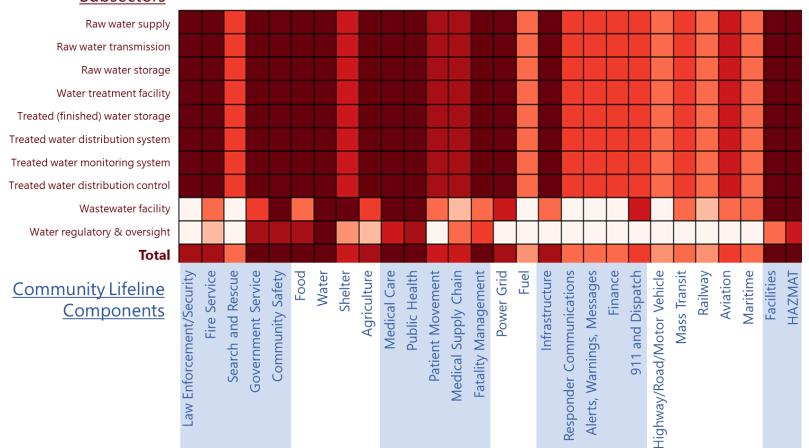
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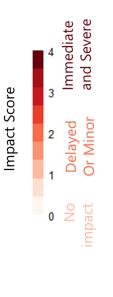
## Consequences to Lifeline Components















This heatmap describes how outages in critical infrastructure subsectors may impact community lifeline components.

## Consequence Management Activities



- Activate plans
  - COOP
  - Sheltering
  - PODs
- Activate operational coordination structure
- Establish resource prioritization process (e.g., for fuel, generators, access to roadways)
- Deploy generators and other resources
- Operate POD sites
- Consolidate 911 centers
- Upstaff call centers
- Coordinate with fuel suppliers
- Leverage amateur radio communications

- Activate alternative water options (desalinization, bottled water, etc.)
- Activate volunteer and donations management plans
  - Engage CERT Teams
  - Identify additional volunteer base sources
- Launch public water safety campaigns
- Secure and utilize additional security contracts
- Coordinate with healthcare coalitions
- Engage communications strategies against MDM



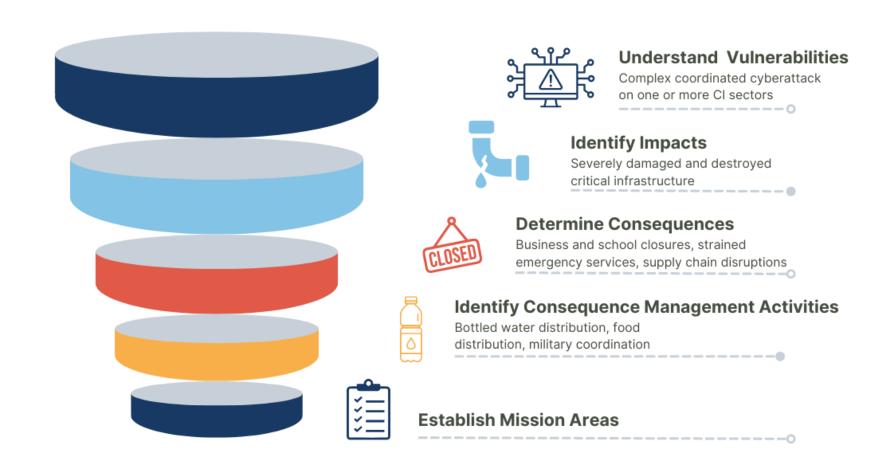


**Activities** that will need to be conducted to manage the consequences of a major cyberattack.

## Putting it all together



#### **Blue Book Phase 2 Findings**



#### Mission Areas





Continuity of Government



Alternative Sources and Supply Chains for Key Resources



**Public Information** 



Continuity of the Private Sector



Resource Distribution / PODs



Policy



Military Coordination



Volunteer Identification and Management



Operational Coordination





Mission areas are a refined list of consequence management activities that will be key to managing consequences and complex operations due to degraded conditions.



## Transition to Phase 3



#### Phase 3 and 4 Execution

additional research areas



#### RESEARCH AND ENGAGEMENT

Exploring the history of Civil Defense; planning factors for large mission areas; relevant legistions, authorities, and regulations; impacts and cascading effects on critical infrastructure, etc. Engage SME (including from the private sector) to best integrate research into planning process.

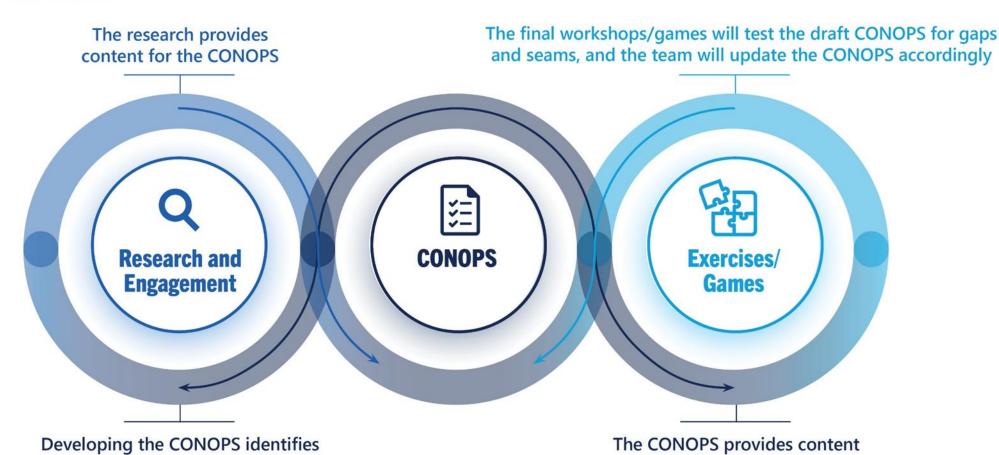
#### CONOPS

Documenting the framework to support the response and recovery, the missions that need to be carried out, the structure and processes for decision-making and prioritization.

#### **EXERCISES/GAMES**

for the exercises/games.

Immerse project partners in workshops and games to explore specific missions, concepts, and challenges for managing the consequences that could arise during large-scale and prolonged outages of critical infrastructure services.





## **Concept of Operations**



## Concept of Operations



#### **Purpose**

To establish a coordinated operational process to support local, state, federal, military, and private sector priorities, support Virginia residents and visitors, and ensure continuity of government during a coordinated cyberattack on critical infrastructure systems.

#### Scope

- Timeframe: Hour 0 through Six Months
- Critical Infrastructure Sectors: Water, Power, Transportation, Telecommunications, Financial Systems
- User: State Agencies

#### **Assumptions**

- Full VEST activation
- Long-term disruptions to multiple critical infrastructure sectors
- Resource scarcity will pose unique challenges to NIMS assumptions
- Military installations will require state support in order to continue to fulfill missions
- National Guard resources will be required to support Title X mission





### **CONOPS** Outline



- Introduction
  - Purpose
  - Scope
- Definitions
- Situation Overview
- Assumptions
- Goals and Objectives
- Concept of Operations

- Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities
- Direction, Control, Coordination
- Plan Development and Maintenance
- Authorities and References
- 5 Sector-Specific Annexes





## Concept of Operations



#### **Concept of Operations Section**

- General
- Pre-Incident Actions
- Initial Response
- Sustained Response
  - (9) Mission Areas
- Transition to Recovery





#### Goals 1 and 2



#### Goal 1: Safeguard Public Safety and Maintain Public Trust

- Objective 1.1: Support the ongoing delivery of and access to emergency services that prioritize life-safety and life sustainment.
- Objective 1.2: Develop and implement prevention strategies to mitigate civil unrest and address public disturbances, maintaining public order and fostering a safe and secure environment within the affected communities.
- Objective 1.3: Establish and maintain processes that protect and prioritize response to vulnerable populations.
- Objective 1.4: Maintain clear and consistent communication with the public, providing timely updates and guidance to reduce panic and build trust.

#### Goal 2: Ensure Continuity of Essential Services

- Objective 2.1: Coordinate with service providers to support efforts to limit the duration and severity of disruptions to essential services during an infrastructure outage.
- Objective 2.2: Coordinate with key service providers to implement response measures that address government, public, and military needs to restore essential services.
- Objective 2.3: Coordinate with public and private sector to provide resources needed to continue operating in a degraded environment.





#### Goals 3 and 4



#### Goal 3: Provide Support that Enables Military Operation Sustainment

- Objective 3.1: Identify opportunities for state support that enable military installations to sustain missions.
- Objective 3.2: Coordinate assets and resources to support the Department of Defense and other military partners in ensuring operational readiness.

#### Goal 4: Facilitate Rapid Recovery

- Objective 4.1: Coordinate with public and private sector partners to understand recovery needs and develop a recovery plan informed by feedback that expedites the start of the recovery process.
- Objective 4.2: Support recovery planning that includes both public and private partners early in response to restore critical infrastructure efficiently and reduce downtime.
- Objective 4.3: Minimize the disruption to essential services and daily life for citizens and businesses.



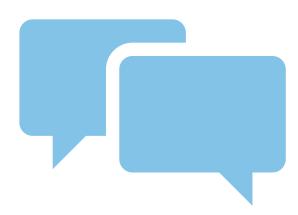


## **CONOPS** Goals and Objectives Activity



#### Go to menti.com and use code 8506 0210











### Phase 3: Mission Areas



## Purpose of the Mission Areas



To outline potential (or promising) approaches to address the anticipated complex consequence management efforts in a degraded and resource depleted environment.

#### Why?

- This scenario is unlike any other incident
- Current plans and operations will serve as a starting point, but response will need to be scaled up (Initial Response)
- Geographic scope, incident complexity, and outage duration will require new approaches to operations over time (Prolonged Response)



### Mission Area Content





#### Continuity of Government

- Government functions in a constrained environment
- Workforce management



## Continuity of the Private Sector

- Private sector engagement
- Workforce management
- Resource needs



#### Military Coordination

- Communication and coordination
- Resource support



## Alternative Sources and Supply Chains for Key Resources

 Electricity, water, communications, food, and fuel



#### **Public Information**

- Countering MDM
- Controversial topics, e.g., rationing
- Coordinated messaging



## Resource Distribution / PODs

- Distribution of resources, e.g., mass feeding
- Equity considerations



#### **Policy**

 Policies, legislation, regulation, funding mechanisms, authorities, and waivers



## Volunteer Identification and Management

- Identifying and training volunteers
- Volunteer management



## Operational Coordination

- Response / VEST structure
- Resource prioritization
- Multi-agency coordination



## Blue Book Project











## Mission Area Workshops



What: Focused scenario-based activities

**When: December - March** 

Why: Assemble a group with experience or expertise around a mission to discuss anticipated challenges and identify potential solutions, workarounds, or adjustments to ensure the mission can continue in a degraded environment.

#### How:

- Small-group discussions
- Serious games
- Structured debates (aka Matrix games)





## Matrix Games Demo: Youth Online Bullying



#### **INITIATIVE**

- [Supporting Argument 1]
- [Supporting Argument 2]
- [Supporting Argument 3]





#### **FOR EACH INITIATIVE**

- [Counterargument 1]
- [Counterargument 2]
- [Counterargument 3]



Proposes initiatives that any organization can engage in to address the problem

Judge

Stress tests the innovator's ideas by identifying counterarguments

















## Phase 3 Engagement



## Mission Areas Sign Up



## Continuity of Government

- Government functions in a constrained environment
- Workforce management

## Continuity of the Private Sector

- Private sector engagement
- Workforce management
- Resource needs

#### Military Coordination

- Communication and coordination
- Resource support

## Alternative Sources and Supply Chains for Key Resources

- Electricity, water, food, communications, and fuel
- Includes reducing demand

## Resource Distribution / PODs

- Distribution of resources, e.g., mass feeding
- Equity considerations

## Volunteer Identification and Management

- Identifying and training volunteers
- Volunteer management

#### Public Information

- Countering MDM
- Controversial topics, e.g., rationing
- Coordinated messaging

#### **Policy**

 Policies, legislation, regulation, funding mechanisms, authorities, and waivers

## Operational Coordination

- Response / VEST structure
- Resource prioritization
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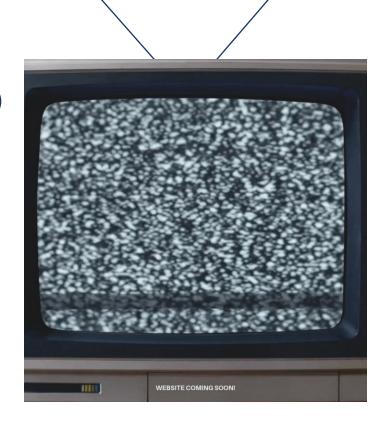




#### Blue Book TV

CNA

- Virtual Event
- First Tuesday of every month from 12-1:30pm
- Confirmed and potential future topics
  - Mis-, Dis-, and Mal-information (December 3<sup>rd</sup> at noon)
    - During the Blue Book scenario
    - Tips and tricks for addressing it
  - National Emergency Civil Defense Panel Discussion: FEMA, VDEM, NAS Oceanna
  - Target Sector Threat Briefs
  - Houston RCPG planners
  - Hurricane Helene Response Best Practices and Lessons Learned (for long-term lifeline outages)







## White Papers



#### **Completed:**

- VDEM Blue Book Overview
- Lessons Learned from Phase 1
- Overview and Application of the Defense Production Act
- MDM Information 101 for Emergency Managers
- How to Increase Resilience Against Disinformation
- Civil Defense: From the Cold War to Contemporary Threats

#### **In-Progress**

- Law Enforcement Support to Military Installations
- Innovations in Consequence Management
- Target Sector Threat Summaries
- Lessons Learned from Phase 2
- Critical Infrastructure Dependencies and Interdependencies











## Closing Remarks

